



# **Technical Report Series on the Biosystem-Aerosphere Study (BOREAS)**

*William J. Shuttleworth and Jaime Nickeson, Editors*

**49**

## **BOREAS RSS-4 1994 Southern Study Area FPAR Data**

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**Technical Report Series on the  
Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS)**

*Forrest G. Hall and Jaime Nickeson, Editors*

**Volume 49**

**BOREAS RSS-4 1994 Southern Study Area  
Jack Pine LAI and FPAR Data**

*Stephen Plummer, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, UK*

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

Goddard Space Flight Center  
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

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# **BOREAS RSS-4 1994 Southern Study Area Jack Pine LAI and FPAR Data**

Stephen Plummer

## **Summary**

The RSS-4 team collected several data sets related to leaf, plant, and stand physical, optical, and chemical properties. This data set contains leaf area indices and FPAR measurements that were taken at the three conifer sites in the BOREAS SSA during August 1993 and at the jack pine tower flux and a subset of auxiliary sites during July and August 1994. The measurements were made with LAI-2000 and Ceptometer instruments. The measurements were taken for the purpose of model parameterization and to test empirical relationships that were hypothesized between biophysical parameters and remotely sensed data. The data are stored in tabular ASCII files.

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## **1. Data Set Overview**

### **1.1 Data Set Identification**

BOREAS RSS-04 1994 Southern Study Area Jack Pine LAI and FPAR Data

### **1.2 Data Set Introduction**

Estimates of Leaf Area Index (LAI) and fraction of Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR) were made during the Focused Field Campaign in summer 1993 (FFC-93) and the second Intensive Field Campaign (IFC-2) in 1994. In FFC-93, preliminary measurements were made using a LI-COR LAI-2000 and a Decagon Devices Ceptometer at the three conifer tower flux sites Young Jack Pine (YJP), Old Jack Pine (OJP), and Old Black Spruce (OBS) in the BOREal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS) Southern Study Area (SSA), while in 1994 attention was focused on jack pine tower flux and auxiliary sites in the SSA. LAI was estimated using both instruments; FPAR was obtained using the Ceptometer. Both the Ceptometer and the LAI-2000 rely on the relationships

between radiation transmission, canopy gap fraction, and LAI. The assumptions of these approaches are summarized below (see Section 9) and have been assessed for the BOREAS sites in Chen et al. (1997).

### **1.3 Objective/Purpose**

The Remote Sensing Science (RSS)-04 investigations were designed to obtain LAI, FPAR, and foliar chemistry data for a complex spatially variable forest canopy in order to:

- Parameterize an ecosystem simulation model.
- Test empirical relationships hypothesized between biophysical parameters and remotely sensed data.
- Parameterize a forest reflectance model and compare it with Airborne Visible and Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) data to deduce whether observed 'relationships' between canopy chemistry and reflectance are a product of canopy structure rather than foliar chemical variations themselves (see references list and biochemistry data set).
- Drive the ecosystem simulation model with estimates of LAI and chemistry derived from remotely sensed data.

### **1.4 Summary of Parameters**

LAI, FPAR.

### **1.5 Discussion**

The measurements that comprise this data set were collected as a contribution to the determination of the biophysical characteristics of the BOREAS SSA.

### **1.6 Related Data Sets**

BOREAS RSS-01 SSA PARABOLA Surface Reflectance and Transmittance Data  
BOREAS RSS-04 1994 Jack Pine Leaf Biochemistry and Modeled Spectra in the SSA  
BOREAS RSS-07 LAI, Gap Fraction, and FPAR Data

## **2. Investigator(s)**

### **2.1 Investigator(s) Name and Title**

Dr. Stephen Plummer  
Professor Paul Curran

### **2.2 Title of Investigation**

RSS-04: Coupling Remotely Sensed Data to Ecosystem Simulation Models

### **2.3 Contact Information**

#### **Contact 1:**

Dr. Stephen Plummer  
Role: Data collection, transport, and project supervision  
Section for Earth Observation  
Institute of Terrestrial Ecology  
Monks Wood  
Abbots Ripton  
Cambs, PE17 2LS UK  
+44 1487 773381 (tel)  
+44 1487 773277/467 (fax)  
S.Plummer@ite.ac.uk

\*formerly Remote Sensing Applications Development Unit British National Space Centre

**Contact 2:**

Jaime Nickeson  
Raytheon ITSS  
NASA GSFC  
Code 923  
Greenbelt, MD 20771  
(301) 286-3373  
(301) 286-0239 (fax)  
Jaime.Nickeson@gsfc.nasa.gov

### **3. Theory of Measurements**

For a discussion of the theory behind measurements presented here, users are directed to the review by Welles (1990), Welles and Norman (1991), and Chen et al. (1997).

### **4. Equipment**

#### **4.1 Sensor/Instrument Description**

##### **i) LAI**

Two instruments were used to estimate LAI: a LI-COR LAI-2000 leaf area meter and a Decagon Devices Ceptometer. The LAI-2000 uses either one or two sensors to make measurements of the incoming diffuse incident flux above (A) and below (B) the canopy in blue wavelengths (<490 nm). Each reading comprises measurements of the amount of radiation at five zenith angles simultaneously over either the full azimuth or some portion of it, dictated by a viewing mask attached to the optical head. One measurement comprise a minimum of 10 numbers corresponding to 5 values of A (above) and 5 of B (below), at zenith angles of 0, 22.5, 37.5, 52.5, and 67.5 degrees. The Ceptometer is a line quantum sensor consisting of 80 separate photodiodes spaced at 1-cm intervals that are sensitive to radiation in the PAR region (400-700 nm). Measurements above and below the canopy are made to determine canopy transmittance at a number of solar zenith angles.

##### **ii) FPAR**

The Ceptometer was also used to determine the fraction of PAR absorbed by the canopy at a number of solar zenith angles.

##### **4.1.1 Collection Environment**

Measurements were collected during ambient surface atmospheric conditions at the SSA during August 1993 (FFC-93) and July to August 1994 (IFC-2). The LAI-2000 measurements were made at dusk and dawn, Ceptometer data were collected on sunny days.

##### **4.1.2 Source/Platform**

The instruments were held by the human investigators.

##### **4.1.3 Source/Platform Mission Objectives**

The objective was to collect LAI and FPAR measurements at various locations.

##### **4.1.4 Key Variables**

LAI, FPAR, Mean Tip Angle

#### **4.1.5 Principles of Operation**

The LAI-2000 and Ceptometer are instruments that make measurements of the incoming radiation below a plant canopy. In the case of the LAI-2000, measurements are made in the blue (<490 nm) region, while the Ceptometer records incoming radiation in the PAR (400-700 nm) region. These data can be used to estimate LAI indirectly by making assumptions about the canopy architecture (leaf distribution). LAI is derived by inverting the radiation transmission (or gap fraction) information. The gap fraction is the fraction of view in any direction from below a plant canopy that is not blocked (by leaves). If it is assumed that leaves are the only elements that block radiation, that they are nontransmitting, and that they are randomly distributed in space, then the transmission of a beam of radiation can be related to the mean foliage density (see Section 9 for equations). If the canopy is horizontally homogenous, then the mean foliage density can be related to LAI.

The LAI-2000 can be considered to be analogous to hemispherical photography in that it uses a fish eye light sensor that measures diffuse radiation in five distinct angular bands about zenith. The incoming radiation is projected onto photodiodes arranged as concentric rings. To derive gap fraction information, light conditions are assumed diffuse and uniform (dusk, dawn, or overcast conditions), and measurements are made of the sky above the canopy followed by readings below the canopy. The ratio of above-to-below canopy readings is used to obtain gap fraction. Because foliage is not normally randomly distributed and there is a proportion of nonfoliage matter that blocks radiation (dead leaves, branches, stems, or trunks), the derived measurement is normally referred to as "effective" LAI. Correction of these measurements can be made by derivation of factors that represent the woody-to-total area ratio and the clumping factors (needle-to-shoot area ratio and foliage clumping at greater than shoot level).

The Ceptometer measures PAR radiation using 80 photodiodes spaced at each centimeter along an 80-cm rod. These are used to provide an average value of PAR over the 80-cm length and for the specific solar zenith angle and relative azimuth. To account for azimuthal variation in foliage distribution, it is advisable to use the average over several azimuth directions (in this case, eight). Because the instrument is primarily used to measure the fraction of absorbed PAR (FPAR), measurements are taken in direct sun conditions, with the proviso that the solar illumination is consistent over the period of measurement. In the same way as with the LAI-2000, measurements are obtained first outside the canopy and subsequently below the canopy. In line with gap fraction measurements, these can be converted into an estimate of LAI using the approach of Norman (1988) (see Section 9). This also requires measurement of the ratio of diffuse-direct incident radiation. The diffuse component can be obtained by shading the Ceptometer from direct sun using an appropriately sized object such that the entire length of instrument is covered for the width of the solar disk (this is an acquired skill). More recent instruments (Delta-T SunScan®) come with a separate quantum sensor and shading ring for use with a line PAR sensor. Chen et al. (1997) indicate that the Ceptometer provides a measurement of plant area index, although the finite averaging does account for error caused by clumping at scales larger than the averaging length.

#### **4.1.6 Instrument Measurement Geometry**

##### **LAI-2000**

The LAI-2000 is simple to operate and acquires data relatively fast. Operation can be through single-head, dual-head, or remote-head modes. In single-head mode, as used in this experiment, both A (above) and B (below) measurements are made with the same optical head. Because the calculation is made by comparison of A and B measurements, the instrument does not require either absolute or relative calibration. However, there is a need for ready access to a clear sky view near to the measurement site. In BOREAS operation, this caused difficulties, especially at mature pine sites with tree heights of approximately 15 m. Measurements had to be tailored to site conditions, and given the need to cover as many sites as possible, operation often occurred in nonoptimal conditions. Sites were measured at dawn or dusk, although the distance between sites limited coverage on any given day. For short tree sites, e.g., SSA-YJP, it was possible to get above the canopy (using the back of a standard Jeep or by climbing the flux tower in periods of nonoperation (1993) to a height of approx. 3-4 m). The LAI-2000 head requires leveling, but it contains a bubble level to make leveling easier. The best



practice is to maintain instrument orientation for all measurements (A and B). This is particularly important where the availability of a clear area is restricted to a logging road. In such cases, the A reading was made from the back of a Jeep with the optical head masked downward such that only a proportion of the view was used (see Section 5). In all cases, the optical head was masked for the observer using a 45-degree mask unless more was required. A measurements were made as regularly as possible (before and after single B runs) to minimize the effect of variation in sky conditions and linear interpolation used to provide A values for each B value. Repetitions of each measurement were made to increase the representativeness, and in cases where the B value exceeded a corresponding A the data point was ignored. This usually applied to measurements from the fifth ring. Removal of the fifth ring measurement in software meant that the data could be reintroduced. In all cases, the measurements were made at the same height, 1 m above the ground, except for reference measurements. The latter were made 1 m above the canopy (F8L6T), from the top of a large flux tower (G2L3T), or from a Jeep + 1 m height.

### **Ceptometer**

As with the LAI-2000, there are a number of issues that affect the representativeness of measurements made with the Ceptometer. In all cases, reference measurements were made at the same locations as for the LAI-2000, and all measurement runs started and finished with a reference measurement. Since the same set of measurements was used for FPAR and LAI, these measurements were all made under direct sun conditions and included diffuse incident, canopy, and understory measurements. Each measurement comprised eight azimuth directions with the instrument level and out of any shadow cast by the operator. The eight measurements were made at the cardinal and subcardinal directions. Measurements were made at approximately 1 m where significant understory existed or 30 cm above ground where the understory was moss/lichen. Experience dictated whether a particular set of measurements was acceptable, especially for diffuse measurements, which required shading of the 80 photodiodes. It should be noted that because each individual measurement (1 through 8) was averaged "on the fly," one unshaded diffuse measurement could bias the data. When this occurred, measurements were repeated. A measurement sequence took considerably longer than the equivalent LAI-2000, and the processing was more laborious because no software was written for this purpose. This is now available with the Delta-T Sunscan® and may be available with the Decagon Accupar®.

#### **4.1.7 Manufacturer of Instrument**

LI-COR LAI-2000:

LI-COR, Inc.

4421 Superior Street

P.O. Box 4425

Lincoln, NE 68504

(402) 467-3576

<http://env.licor.com/products/LAI2000/2000.htm>

Ceptometer:

Decagon Devices, Inc.

950 NE Nelson Ct.

P.O. Box 835

Pullman, WA 99163

(509) 332-2756

<http://www.decagon.com/>

## 4.2 Calibration

### i) LAI-2000

Sensor calibration consists of five multipliers for the outputs of the five rings of the detector. These values are supplied on a calibration sheet and relate one ring to another. The values do not convert outputs to absolute values of energy. In one-sensor mode, this is unimportant because the same sensor makes both A and B measurements. In two-sensor mode, the two sensors are compared under the same diffuse light conditions to adjust the sensitivity of the two sensors. The instrument is calibrated using an integrating sphere supplied by the UK representatives of LI-COR, Inc., Glen Spectra Ltd.

### ii) Ceptometer

For LAI and FPAR determination, as long as the relative calibration of the 80 sensors is consistent, the same method applies as above. However, for determination of PAR, absorbed PAR (APAR), or incident PAR (PAR0), calibration must be applied to convert from output to SI units ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ ). Calibration is checked regularly by the owners of the instrument, University of Wales, Swansea, by comparison against an accurate PAR sensor under a standard daylight lamp. The accurate PAR quantum sensor is traceable to UK national standards.

#### 4.2.1 Specifications

Ceptometer - The ideal spectral response for a quantum sensor is a "top hat" function with 100% dropoff at 400 nm and 700 nm. All quantum sensors approximate this; however, errors caused by imperfect spectral response are small for daylight conditions. The system cosine response matches the ideal accurately (>90% below 70 degrees). Individual Ceptometer measurement time is nominally 120 ms over a range of  $2500 \mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$  with a resolution of  $0.3 \mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ . Accuracy of the instrument is  $\pm 10\%$ . Maximum recorded values were approximately  $1,500 \mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ .

The LAI-2000 measurements were made in one-sensor mode because calculation is based on the ratio of A to B measurements. Issues of calibration, resolution, and accuracy are not a problem provided that the relative calibration between individual view rings is accurate and consistent.

##### 4.2.1.1 Tolerance

Ceptometer - Accuracy of the instrument is  $\pm 10\%$ . Maximum recorded values were approximately  $1,500 \mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ , well within the stated instrument range. Comparison of Ceptometer measurements against the Tracing Radiation and Architecture of Canopies (TRAC) instrument indicated a discrepancy of approximately 200 counts, but this was consistent over a range of light conditions. Absolute values of PAR were therefore not reported. Error analysis for the FPAR measurements could not be conducted against those from other Principal Investigators (PIs) (Chen, RSS-07) because measurements were not coincident. Within canopy variability ( $n=10$ ) indicates that for FPAR values greater than 0.7, an error of  $\pm 10\%$  should be expected, but because of clumping this can rise to 20-30% for FPAR values of 0.5.

The LAI estimates from the Ceptometer, LAI-2000, TRAC, and allometry were assessed by Chen et al. (1997). All the methods have limitations, and an absolute accuracy could not be attributed to any one method. The error range for LAI measurement method is on the order of 15-30%.

#### 4.2.2 Frequency of Calibration

See Section 4 comments above - all measurements are ratio values, and the only issue is sensitivity of the instrument across the measurement range. This has not been checked but is assumed to be acceptable. Intercalibration between instruments was not performed for the LAI-2000 because it was used in one-sensor mode. Comparison of Ceptometer measurements against the TRAC instrument indicated a discrepancy of approximately 200 counts, but this was consistent over a range of light conditions. Absolute values of PAR are not provided in this data set.

#### 4.2.3 Other Calibration Information

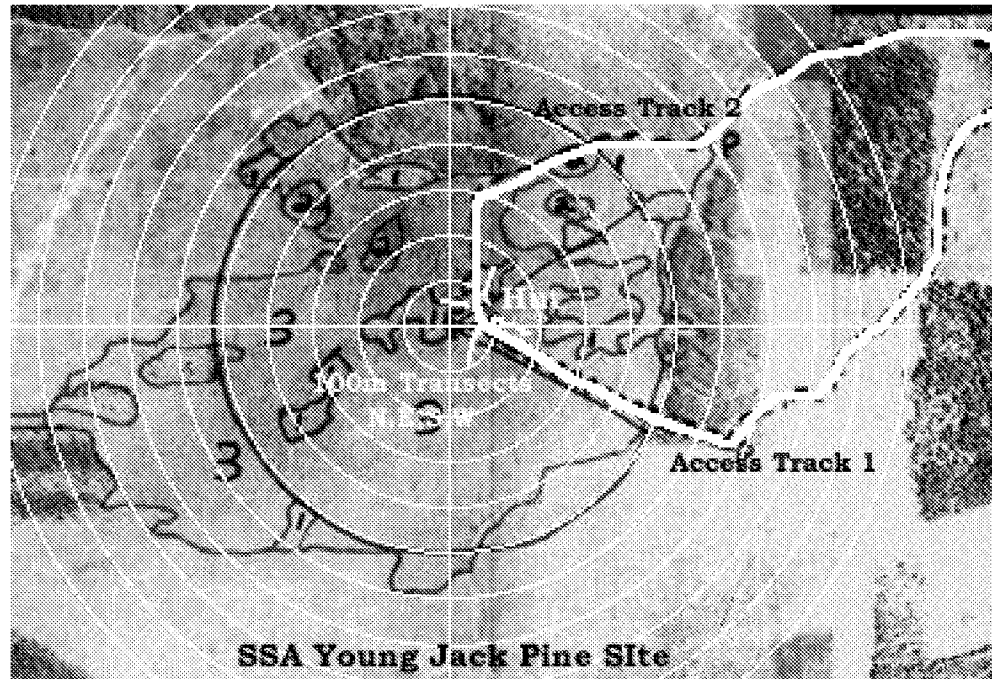
None given.

## 5. Data Acquisition Methods

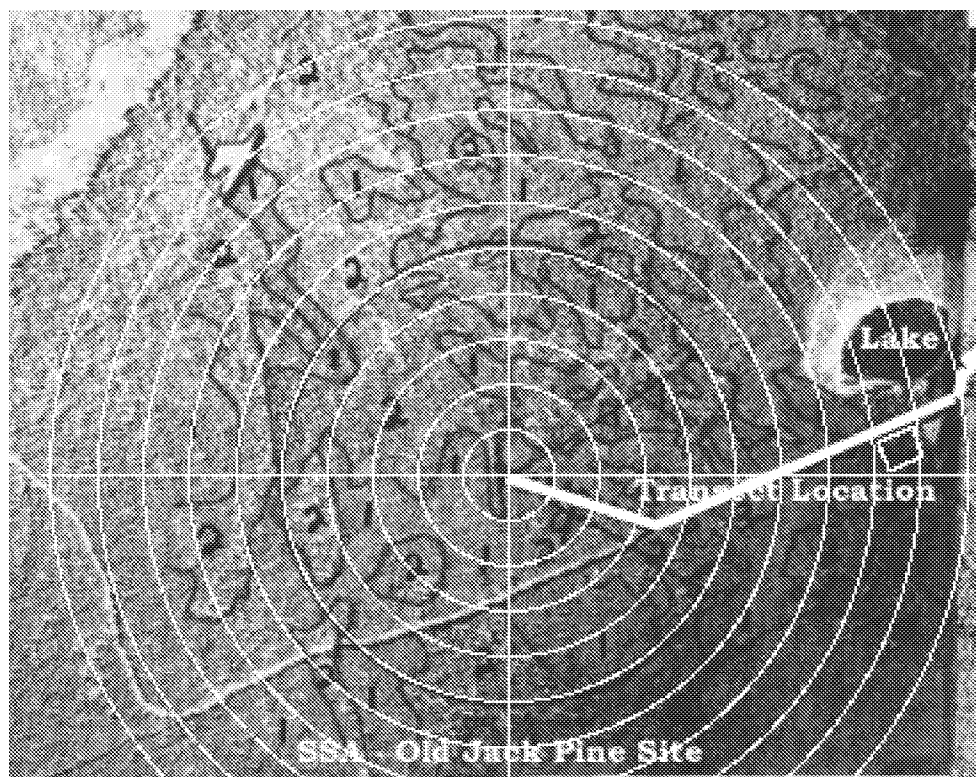
### 1993 Procedure:

#### i) LAI using the LAI-2000

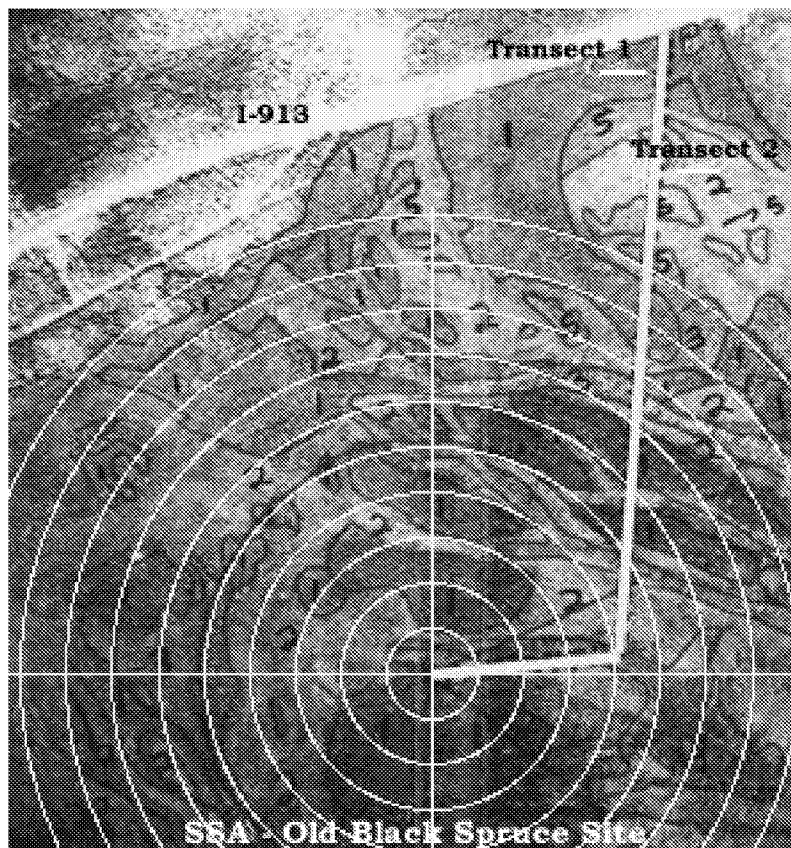
At each of the three conifer tower flux sites, 100-m transects were established with access to a nonforest area for determination of radiation flux.



At the SSA-YJP site, four transects were laid out on the cardinal points centered on the road next to the site hut (see accompanying .gif file). Data acquisition comprised an A measurement followed by 10 B measurements for each transect and finished with additional A measurement. A samples were taken at the flux tower and B samples at 10-m intervals along each transect. Data were collected on 14-Aug-1993 at 08:00 local time (15:00 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)). All the A measurements were acquired above the canopy at 3-4 m using the steps on the flux tower. In all cases, a 45-degree view cap was used to eliminate the observer.



At the SSA-OJP site, suitable access to a clear area at the flux tower site to make irradiance measurements was not available. Therefore, a similar stand adjacent to the site access road near a small lake (see accompanying .gif file) was selected. Irradiance measurements were taken at the lake edge using a 180-degree view cap. Four transects were established; however, the restricted size of the stand required a reorientation of these transects at some point along the 100-m length. Data were acquired on 16-Aug-1993 at 05:20 (12:20 GMT) and 06:30 (13:30 GMT).



Similarly, in the SSA-OBS, reasonable access to the flux tower site in 1993 was unavailable and there was no access above the canopy. Transects were therefore established nearer the road, and the road served as the irradiance site with a 315-degree view cap. A transect was established in each of the two main strata types, tall, high LAI black spruce, and short, low LAI black spruce. Data were acquired every 5 meters to give a sample size of 20 for each transect. Data were recorded on 25-Aug-1993 at 13:30 (20:30 GMT).

LAI was calculated using options available in the LAI-2000 processing software. Four different methods were used: standard, slope/intercept (Lang, 1987), ellipsoidal leaf distribution (Campbell, 1986), and constrained least squares (Norman and Campbell, 1989).

## ii) LAI using the Ceptometer

At the same sites as in i), measurements were made several times per day. Each measurement on a transect was the average of eight azimuthal measurements of PAR flux. Total and diffuse incident flux were measured before and after each transect using a shade to block the sun. Similarly, at the first and last transect point, diffuse within-canopy flux and PAR reflected by the understory were measured. LAI was determined empirically using the method described by Norman (1988) with the beam fraction determined by interpolation for each transect point (see Section 9).

## iii) FPAR

The measurements described above for the Ceptometer were also used to calculate the variation in FPAR for each transect using measurements of canopy transmission and interpolated values of incident flux and soil reflected flux. The canopy reflected flux was calculated using an average of eight measurements of a short roadside tree. FPAR was calculated for three solar zenith angles and for two transects at each site.

## 1994 Procedure:

### i) LAI with the LAI-2000

The data acquisition in 1994 concentrated on the jack pine tower and auxiliary sites in the SSA and covered the same transects/plots as those laid out by RSS-07 and Terrestrial Ecology (TE)-23 for allometric measurements. For each auxiliary site, this comprised two perpendicular 50-m transects oriented in due S-N and E-W directions. Deviation from such an arrangement is explained in Section 6.

A total of nine jack pine sites were sampled with the LAI-2000. In all cases, the data were acquired either before sunrise or after sunset and with a large view cap (315 or 330 degrees) because the only irradiance site in most cases was the access road. Tree edge effects were reduced by measuring irradiance from the top of a Jeep.

### ii) LAI with the Ceptometer

Ceptometer data were acquired at the same sites as the LAI-2000 using the method described above for 1994 site locations. Ten sites were covered, with runs recorded at three solar zenith angles for seven of the sites and two solar zenith angles for the other three sites. In addition, a series of comparative analyses was conducted with Jing Chen (RSS-07) at the following sites: SSA-Young Aspen (YA) (D6H4T), Black Spruce (D0H6S) and Mixed (D9I1M) and with Don Deering (RSS-01) at the SSA-OJP.

### iii) Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR)

Measurements of FPAR for each of the sites above were also made using the method described in 1993. At sites with significant understory vegetation, additional measurements were made above and below the understory (D6H4T, D0H6S).

### iv) Canopy Chemistry

Samples for determination of nitrogen, chlorophyll, water, etc., were acquired for the nine sites covered by the LAI-2000 using clippers for the short sites and with a shotgun for the sites with tall canopies. Branchlets were subdivided into current year and 1 year or greater, and the needles were then stripped off and frozen with CO<sub>2</sub> (see related data sets Section 1.6).

## 6. Observations

### 6.1 Data Notes

None given.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Notes</u>   |
|-------------|--|
| 27-Jul-1994 | Site D9I1M Run 1: Transect of Pink Flags E/W from Tower - TE-06?<br>Run 2: Transect of Red Stakes N/S from Tower - RSS-07. |
| 27-Jul-1994 | Site D4H6T Aspen: Understory data acquired with Ceptometer.  |
| 27-Jul-1994 | Site D0H6S Black Spruce: Cirrus Cloud. Problem finding site. Used RSS-07 Transect.   |
| 28-Jul-1994 | Site G9L0P: Cirrus Cloud.  |
| 28-Jul-1994 | Site F7J1P: Cumulus Cloud.   |
| 28-Jul-1994 | Comparison of Ceptometer with TRAC.  |
| 30-Jul-1994 | Site G8L6P: No Markers present - Markers inserted N/E/S/W.   |
| 2-Aug-1994  | Site F5I6P: Site not found so established at 150 m in from Route 913 on a bearing of 59 degrees.                           |
| 2-Aug-1994  | Site F7J1P: 60% Jack Pine, 20% Spruce, 20% Aspen.  |
| 2-Aug-1994  | Site F7J0P: 34% Jack Pine, 33% Spruce, 33% Aspen.  |

## 7. Data Description

### 7.1 Spatial Characteristics

#### 7.1.1 Spatial Coverage

Data were collected at treed SSA tower sites and SSA jack pine auxiliary sites. The following table lists the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) coordinates of the site locations that were sampled :

| Name  | Notes        | West<br>Longitude | North<br>Latitude | UTM<br>Easting | UTM<br>Northing | UTM<br>Zone |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ----- | -----        | -----             | -----             | -----          | -----           | -----       |
| F8L6T | SSA YJP      | 104.64527         | 53.87581          | 523350.7       | 5969540.0       | 13          |
| G2L3T | SSA OJP      | 104.69203         | 53.91634          | 520257.0       | 5974035.0       | 13          |
| G8I4T | SSA OBS      | 105.11779         | 53.98718          | 492306.1       | 5981879.0       | 13          |
| F5I6P | JIH-4 Pine   | 105.11174         | 53.86608          | 492681.9       | 5968405.0       | 13          |
| F7J0P | JMH-5 Pine   | 105.05116         | 53.88334          | 496666.7       | 5970320.0       | 13          |
| F7J1P | JMH-A2 Pine  | 105.03226         | 53.88211          | 497909.2       | 5970183.0       | 13          |
| G1K9P | JMM-6 Pine   | 104.74810         | 53.90881          | 516576.8       | 5973183.0       | 13          |
| G4K8P | JMM-5 Pine   | 104.76399         | 53.91884          | 515529.6       | 5974295.0       | 13          |
| G7K8P | JMM-8A Pine  | 104.77147         | 53.95882          | 515023.9       | 5978742.0       | 13          |
| G8L6P | JDM-8 Pine   | 104.63755         | 53.96558          | 523807.6       | 5979530.0       | 13          |
| G9L0P | JMH-10 Pine  | 104.73778         | 53.97576          | 517227.6       | 5980634.0       | 13          |
| D0H6S | BMM-1 Spruce | 105.29534         | 53.64878          | 480506.0       | 5944267.0       | 13          |
| D0H4T | SSA YA       | 105.32313         | 53.65602          | 478675.2       | 5945077.0       | 13          |
| D9I1M | AIH-3 Mixed  | 105.20643         | 53.72540          | 486410.2       | 5952768.0       | 13          |

#### 7.1.2 Spatial Coverage Map

Not available.

#### 7.1.3 Spatial Resolution

The measurements provided by the LAI-2000 should be regarded as representative of the sample site, while those by the Ceptometer (LAI and FPAR) are provided as individual samples for each sample point. It is recommended that these also be used at the sample site level rather than individually since the variation from point to point can be large because of clumping; this is particularly important in the case of FPAR. Where there was significant understory, the Ceptometer data are provided at two levels, above and below the understory layer.

#### 7.1.4 Projection

Not applicable.

#### 7.1.5 Grid Description

Not applicable.

### 7.2 Temporal Characteristics

#### 7.2.1 Temporal Coverage

FFC-93: 07-Aug to 30-Aug-1993

IFC-94: 25-Jul to 05-Aug-1994

#### 7.2.2 Temporal Coverage Map

1993 LAI using the LAI-2000

SSA-YJP - Data were collected on 14-Aug at 08:00 local time (15:00 GMT).

SSA-OJP - Data were acquired on 16-Aug at 05:20 (12:20 GMT) and 06:30 (13:30 GMT)

SSA-OBS - Data were recorded on 25-Aug at 13:30 (20:30 GMT).

1993 LAI using the Ceptometer

SSA-YJP - Data were collected several times a day on 14-Aug.

SSA-OJP - Data were acquired several times a day on 16-Aug.

SSA-OBS - Data were recorded several times a day on 25-Aug.

1994 LAI using the LAI-2000

F5I6P - 04-Aug-1994

F7J0P - 03-Aug-1994

F7J0P - 31-Jul-1994

F7J1P - 03-Aug-1994

F7J1P - 31-Jul-1994

G1K9P - 31-Jul-1994

G2L3T - 05-Aug-1994

G4K8P - 31-Jul-1994

G7K8P - 31-Jul-1994

G8L6P - 05-Aug-1994

G9L0P - 03-Aug-1994

G9L0P - 31-Jul-1994

1994 LAI using the Ceptometer

D0H6S - 28-Jul-1994

D6H4A - 27-Jul-1994

D9I1M - 27-Jul-1994

F5I6P - 03-Aug-1994

F5I6P - 04-Aug-1994

F7J0P - 04-Aug-1994

F7J0P - 28-Jul-1994

F7J1P - 03-Aug-1994

F7J1P - 28-Jul-1994

F8L6T - 02-Aug-1994

F8L6T - 30-Jul-1994

G1K9P - 26-Jul-1994

G2L3T - 30-Jul-1994

G4K8P - 26-Jul-1994

G4K8P - 27-Jul-1994

G7K8P - 03-Aug-1994

G7K8P - 28-Jul-1994

G8L6P - 30-Jul-1994

G9L0P - 26-Jul-1994

G9L0P - 27-Jul-1994

G9L0P - 28-Jul-1994

### 7.2.3 Temporal Resolution

Measurements were made during FFC-93 and IFC-2 in 1994. LAI changes relatively slowly for conifer species; hence, the values can be considered to be representative of the field campaign specified. FPAR varies continuously, for a given location, as a function of solar geometry because penetration is dependent on the interception of incident PAR by individual crowns clumped in a nonrandom fashion. Three sets of measurements for each sample site are given along with time and date to provide an indication of FPAR variability. Individual runs of measurements took approximately 10 minutes from first point to last plus the time taken to gain access to the site from the nearest clear sky location (varied from 1-10 minutes with most sites less than 5 minutes).



## 7.3 Data Characteristics

### 7.3.1 Parameter/Variable

The parameters contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

#### **LAI from LAI-2000:**

Column Name

-----  
SITE\_NAME  
SUB\_SITE  
DATE\_OBS  
TIME\_OBS  
OP\_GRID\_ID  
MASK  
NUM\_OBS  
LAI\_STD\_METHOD  
MTA\_STD\_METHOD  
LAI\_LANG\_METHOD  
MTA\_LANG\_METHOD  
LAI\_ELLIP\_METHOD  
MTA\_ELLIP\_METHOD  
LAI\_CLS\_METHOD  
MTA\_CLS\_METHOD  
GROUP\_PLOT  
COMMENTS  
CRTFCN\_CODE  
REVISION\_DATE

#### **LAI from Ceptometer:**

Column Name

-----  
SITE\_NAME  
SUB\_SITE  
DATE\_OBS  
TIME\_OBS  
OP\_GRID\_ID  
LOCATION  
LAI  
FPAR  
GROUP\_PLOT  
COMMENTS  
CRTFCN\_CODE  
REVISION\_DATE

### 7.3.2 Variable Description/Definition

The descriptions of the parameters contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

#### LAI from LAI-2000:

| Column Name      | Description   |
|------------------|---|
| SITE_NAME        | The identifier assigned to the site by BOREAS, in the format SSS-TTT-CCCCC, where SSS identifies the portion of the study area: NSA, SSA, REG, TRN, and TTT identifies the cover type for the site, 999 if unknown, and CCCCC is the identifier for site, exactly what it means will vary with site type. |
| SUB_SITE         | The identifier assigned to the sub-site by BOREAS, in the format GGGGG-IIIII, where GGGGG is the group associated with the sub-site instrument e.g. HYD06 or STAFF, and IIIII is the identifier for sub-site, often this will refer to an instrument.   |
| DATE_OBS         | The date on which the data were collected.  |
| TIME_OBS         | The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) when the data were collected.   |
| OP_GRID_ID       | The identifier given to the BOREAS auxiliary and tower sites during the execution of field operations. An example of this is B9B7A.   |
| MASK             | A number representing the presence or absence of five azimuthal viewing mask rings for each measurement.  |
| NUM_OBS          | Number of observations of the given sample used to calculate given values.  |
| LAI_STD_METHOD   | Leaf angle index calculated by the standard method with the LICOR LAI-2000.   |
| MTA_STD_METHOD   | Mean tip angle calculated by the standard method with the LICOR LAI-2000.   |
| LAI_LANG_METHOD  | Leaf angle index calculated by the slope/intercept method of Lang (1987) with the LICOR LAI-2000.   |
| MTA_LANG_METHOD  | Mean tip angle calculated by the slope/intercept method of Lang (1987) with the LICOR LAI-2000.   |
| LAI_ELLIP_METHOD | Leaf angle index calculated by the elliptical distribution method of Norman and Campbell (1989) with the LICOR LAI-2000.  |
| MTA_ELLIP_METHOD | Elliptical distribution method of Norman and Campbell (1989) for determining the mean tip angle with the LICOR LAI-2000.  |
| LAI_CLS_METHOD   | Leaf angle index calculated by the constrained least squares method of Norman and Campbell (1989) with the LICOR LAI-2000.  |
| MTA_CLS_METHOD   | Mean tip angle calculated by the constrained least squares method of Norman and Campbell (1989) with the LICOR LAI-2000.  |
| GROUP_PLOT       | Group associated with or who has defined location information.  |
| COMMENTS         | Descriptive information to clarify or enhance the   |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| CRTFCN_CODE   | understanding of the other entered data.<br>The BOREAS certification level of the data.<br>Examples are CPI (Checked by PI), CGR (Certified by Group), PRE (Preliminary), and CPI-??? (CPI but questionable). |
| REVISION_DATE | The most recent date when the information in the referenced data base table record was revised.   |

**LAI from Ceptometer:**

| Column Name   | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| SITE_NAME     | The identifier assigned to the site by BOREAS, in the format SSS-TTT-CCCCC, where SSS identifies the portion of the study area: NSA, SSA, REG, TRN, and TTT identifies the cover type for the site, 999 if unknown, and CCCCC is the identifier for site, exactly what it means will vary with site type. |
| SUB_SITE      | The identifier assigned to the sub-site by BOREAS, in the format GGGGG-IIIII, where GGGGG is the group associated with the sub-site instrument e.g. HYD06 or STAFF, and IIIII is the identifier for sub-site, often this will refer to an instrument.   |
| DATE_OBS      | The date on which the data were collected.  |
| TIME_OBS      | The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) when the data were collected.   |
| OP_GRID_ID    | The identifier given to the BOREAS auxiliary and tower sites during the execution of field operations. An example of this is B9B7A.   |
| LOCATION      | Specific position within the site, relative to the tower.   |
| LAI           | Leaf area index calculated from Ceptometer measurements.  |
| FPAR          | Fraction of photosynthetically active radiation measured from Ceptometer instrument.  |
| GROUP_PLOT    | Group associated with or who has defined location information.  |
| COMMENTS      | Descriptive information to clarify or enhance the understanding of the other entered data.  |
| CRTFCN_CODE   | The BOREAS certification level of the data.<br>Examples are CPI (Checked by PI), CGR (Certified by Group), PRE (Preliminary), and CPI-??? (CPI but questionable).   |
| REVISION_DATE | The most recent date when the information in the referenced data base table record was revised.   |

### 7.3.3 Unit of Measurement

The measurement units for the parameters contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

#### LAI from LAI-2000:

| Column Name      | Units       |
|------------------|-------------|
| SITE_NAME        | [none]      |
| SUB_SITE         | [none]      |
| DATE_OBS         | [DD-MON-YY] |
| TIME_OBS         | [HHMM GMT]  |
| OP_GRID_ID       | [none]      |
| MASK             | [unitless]  |
| NUM_OBS          | [counts]    |
| LAI_STD_METHOD   | [unitless]  |
| MTA_STD_METHOD   | [degrees]   |
| LAI_LANG_METHOD  | [unitless]  |
| MTA_LANG_METHOD  | [degrees]   |
| LAI_ELLIP_METHOD | [unitless]  |
| MTA_ELLIP_METHOD | [degrees]   |
| LAI_CLS_METHOD   | [unitless]  |
| MTA_CLS_METHOD   | [degrees]   |
| GROUP_PLOT       | [none]      |
| COMMENTS         | [none]      |
| CRTFCN_CODE      | [none]      |
| REVISION_DATE    | [DD-MON-YY] |

#### LAI from Ceptometer:

| Column Name   | Units       |
|---------------|-------------|
| SITE_NAME     | [none]      |
| SUB_SITE      | [none]      |
| DATE_OBS      | [DD-MON-YY] |
| TIME_OBS      | [HHMM GMT]  |
| OP_GRID_ID    | [none]      |
| LOCATION      | [none]      |
| LAI           | [unitless]  |
| FPAR          | [unitless]  |
| GROUP_PLOT    | [none]      |
| COMMENTS      | [none]      |
| CRTFCN_CODE   | [none]      |
| REVISION_DATE | [DD-MON-YY] |

### 7.3.4 Data Source

The sources of the parameter values contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

#### LAI from LAI-2000:

| Column Name | Data Source               |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| SITE_NAME   | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |
| SUB_SITE    | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |
| DATE_OBS    | [Observer]                |
| TIME_OBS    | [Observer]                |
| OP_GRID_ID  | [BOREAS Experiment Plan]  |
| MASK        | [LAI-2000]                |

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| NUM_OBS          | [LAI-2000]                |
| LAI_STD_METHOD   | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| MTA_STD_METHOD   | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| LAI_LANG_METHOD  | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| MTA_LANG_METHOD  | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| LAI_ELLIP_METHOD | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| MTA_ELLIP_METHOD | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| LAI_CLS_METHOD   | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| MTA_CLS_METHOD   | [LAI-2000, calculated]    |
| GROUP_PLOT       | [RSS04 team]              |
| COMMENTS         | [RSS04 team]              |
| CRTFCN_CODE      | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |
| REVISION_DATE    | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |

#### LAI from Ceptometer:

| Column Name   | Data Source               |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| SITE_NAME     | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |
| SUB_SITE      | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |
| DATE_OBS      | [Observer]                |
| TIME_OBS      | [Observer]                |
| OP_GRID_ID    | [BOREAS Experiment Plan]  |
| LOCATION      | [RSS04 team]              |
| LAI           | [Ceptometer]              |
| FPAR          | [Ceptometer]              |
| GROUP_PLOT    | [RSS04 team]              |
| COMMENTS      | [RSS04 team]              |
| CRTFCN_CODE   | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |
| REVISION_DATE | [Assigned by BORIS Staff] |

### 7.3.5 Data Range

The following table gives information about the parameter values found in the data files on the CD-ROM.

#### LAI from LAI-2000:

| Column Name      | Minimum<br>Data<br>Value | Maximum<br>Data<br>Value | Missng<br>Data<br>Value | Unrel<br>Data<br>Value | Below<br>Detect<br>Limit | Data<br>Not<br>Cllected |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| SITE_NAME        | SSA-9JP-AUX02            | SSA-YJP-FLXTR            | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| SUB_SITE         | RSS04-LAI01              | RSS04-LAI01              | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| DATE_OBS         | 14-AUG-93                | 05-AUG-94                | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| TIME_OBS         | 122                      | 2030                     | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| OP_GRID_ID       | F5I6P                    | G9L0P                    | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| MASK             | 1111                     | 11111                    | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| NUM_OBS          | 10                       | 40                       | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| LAI_STD_METHOD   | 1.09                     | 3.54                     | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| MTA_STD_METHOD   | 43                       | 73                       | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| LAI_LANG_METHOD  | 1.03                     | 3.82                     | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| MTA_LANG_METHOD  |                          | -999                     | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| LAI_ELLIP_METHOD | .92                      | 3.69                     | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| MTA_ELLIP_METHOD | 31                       | 75                       | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| LAI_CLS_METHOD   | .92                      | 3.53                     | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |
| MTA_CLS_METHOD   | 31                       | 69                       | None                    | None                   | None                     | None                    |

|               |           |           |      |      |      |       |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|
| GROUP_PLOT    | None      | TE-13     | None | None | None | None  |
| COMMENTS      | N/A       | N/A       | None | None | None | Blank |
| CRTFCN_CODE   | CPI       | CPI       | None | None | None | None  |
| REVISION_DATE | 03-AUG-95 | 25-OCT-96 | None | None | None | None  |

**LAI from Ceptometer:**

|               | Minimum       | Maximum       | Missng | Unrel | Below  | Data   |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|               | Data          | Data          | Data   | Data  | Detect | Not    |
| Column Name   | Value         | Value         | Value  | Value | Limit  | Cllctd |
| SITE_NAME     | SSA-9BS-AUX01 | SSA-YJP-FLXTR | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| SUB_SITE      | RSS04-LAI01   | RSS04-LAI01   | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| DATE_OBS      | 19-AUG-93     | 04-AUG-94     | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| TIME_OBS      | 0             | 2357          | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| OP_GRID_ID    | D0H6S         | G9L0P         | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| LOCATION      | 0             | 90 m          | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| LAI           | .11           | 7.81          | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| FPAR          | .04           | .96           | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| GROUP_PLOT    | RSS-1         | TE-6          | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| COMMENTS      | N/A           | N/A           | None   | None  | None   | Blank  |
| CRTFCN_CODE   | CPI           | CPI           | None   | None  | None   | None   |
| REVISION_DATE | 07-AUG-95     | 25-OCT-96     | None   | None  | None   | None   |

Minimum Data Value -- The minimum value found in the column.

Maximum Data Value -- The maximum value found in the column.

Missng Data Value -- The value that indicates missing data. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Unrel Data Value -- The value that indicates unreliable data. This is used to indicate an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the value was deemed to be unreliable by the analysis personnel.

Below Detect Limit -- The value that indicates parameter values below the instruments detection limits. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the analysis personnel determined that the parameter value was below the detection limit of the instrumentation.

Data Not Cllctd -- This value indicates that no attempt was made to determine the parameter value. This usually indicates that BORIS combined several similar but not identical data sets into the same data base table but this particular science team did not measure that parameter.

Blank -- Indicates that blank spaces are used to denote that type of value.

N/A -- Indicates that the value is not applicable to the respective column.

None -- Indicates that no values of that sort were found in the column.

## 7.4 Sample Data Record

The following is a sample of the first few records from the data file on the CD-ROM

**LAI from LAI-2000:**

```
SITE_NAME,SUB_SITE,DATE_OBS,TIME_OBS,OP_GRID_ID,MASK,NUM_OBS,LAI_STD_METHOD,
MTA_STD_METHOD,LAI_LANG_METHOD,MTA_LANG_METHOD,LAI_ELLIP_METHOD,MTA_ELLIP_METHOD,
LAI_CLS_METHOD,MTA_CLS_METHOD,GROUP_PLOT,COMMENTS,CRTFCN_CODE,REVISION_DATE
'SSA-YJP-FLXTR','RSS04-LAI01',14-AUG-93,1500,'F8L6T',11111,37,1.09,63,1.15,-999,
1.08,65,1.07,62,'RSS-4','','CPI',03-AUG-95
'SSA-YJP-FLXTR','RSS04-LAI01',14-AUG-93,1500,'F8L6T',11111,22,1.23,61,1.2,-999,
1.22,62,1.21,59,'RSS-4','','CPI',03-AUG-95
```

**LAI from Ceptometer:**

```
SITE_NAME,SUB_SITE,DATE_OBS,TIME_OBS,OP_GRID_ID,LOCATION,LAI,FPAR,GROUP_PLOT,
COMMENTS,CRTFCN_CODE,REVISION_DATE
'SSA-9JP-AUX08','RSS04-LAI01',30-JUL-94,1502,'G8L6P','3N',2.23,.71,'RSS-4','','
CPI',25-OCT-96
'SSA-9JP-AUX08','RSS04-LAI01',30-JUL-94,1507,'G8L6P','3W',2.12,.69,'RSS-4','','
CPI',25-OCT-96
```

## 8. Data Organization

### 8.1 Data Granularity

The smallest unit of data tracked by the BOREAS Information System (BORIS) is all the data collected at a site on a given day or for a given time period.

### 8.2 Data Format(s)

The Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM) files contain American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) numerical and character fields of varying length separated by commas. The character fields are enclosed with single apostrophe marks. There are no spaces between the fields.

Each data file on the CD-ROM has four header lines of Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML) code at the top. When viewed with a Web browser, this code displays header information (data set title, location, date, acknowledgments, etc.) and a series of HTML links to associated data files and related data sets. Line 5 of each data file is a list of the column names, and line 6 and following lines contain the actual data.

## 9. Data Manipulations

### 9.1 Formulae

#### **LAI-2000 method:**

In calculation of LAI with the LAI-2000, the foliage density is derived by measurement of the contact frequency over the azimuthal averaged zenith bin represented by each viewing ring. Foliage density is calculated as:

$$\mu = (2 \times \pi) - \ln(T(\theta)) \sin \theta / S(\theta) d\theta$$

where  $T(\theta)$  is the probability of noninterception,  $\theta$  is zenith angle, and  $S(\theta)$  is the path length. If

there is a homogeneous cover, foliage density  $\mu$  is related to LAI by canopy height and path length  $S$  is dependent on canopy height and zenith angle:

$$LAI = \mu z \text{ and } S(\theta) = z/\cos(\theta)$$

Thus, LAI can be calculated by summation of the azimuthal averaged transmission over the five zenith bins:

$$LAI = (2 \times \pi) - \ln(T(\theta))\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

For boreal forest canopies where the cover is not homogeneous (i.e., the foliage distribution is not random, and a proportion of the intercepting elements are not foliage), the measurement is of effective LAI (see Chen et al., 1997). To derive LAI, it is necessary to adjust the effective LAI for the woody-to-total area ratio and the foliage clumping both within conifer shoots and at large scales. A discussion of the derivation of such correction factors is given in Chen et al. (1997), with values provided for the tower flux sites.

### **Ceptometer Method:**

The derivation of LAI from Ceptometer measurements uses the formula derived by Norman (1988) to convert from PAR transmission to LAI. This approach was derived from simulation results from a radiative transfer model under assumptions of a spherical leaf angle distribution and random leaf positioning. It does not involve gap fraction analysis and can be used with any beam fraction from clear sky to overcast. Although it does not require a series of solar angles, averaging across a range of solar zenith angles is recommended. The empirical fit of LAI to PAR transmission is:

$$LAI = [\{f_b(1-\cos \theta_s)-1\} \ln(E_i/E_a)]/(0.72-0.337f_b)$$

$$f_b = (E_a - E_{ad})/E_a$$

where  $f_b$  is the beam fraction,  $E_i$  is incident PAR under the canopy,  $E_a$  is incident PAR above the canopy,  $E_{ad}$  is the diffuse incident PAR, and  $\theta_s$  is solar zenith angle.

Descriptions of these and other methods of LAI estimation can be found in the cited literature (Section 17.2) and a review by Welles (1990).

FPAR is calculated using the following formula:

$$FPAR = (PAR_0 - PAR_r - (PAR_t - PAR_s))/PAR_0$$

The subscripts 0, r, t, and s refer to the incoming PAR, PAR reflected by the canopy, PAR transmitted through the canopy, and PAR reflected by the substrate, respectively. The measurements in all cases are the average of eight azimuthal measurements to eliminate azimuthal bias.

### **9.1.1 Derivation Techniques and Algorithms**

None given.

## **9.2 Data Processing Sequence**

### **9.2.1 Processing Steps**

See Section 9.1.

### **9.2.2 Processing Changes**

None.



## 9.3 Calculations

### i) LAI from LAI-2000

LAI was calculated using the LAI-2000 operating in one-sensor mode with one run constituting 10 B measurements separated by A measurements at the start and end of each run. Linear interpolation between the A values was used to calculate A values for each B measurement. B values were rejected if the B:A ratio was greater than 1 in any of the five rings.

### ii) LAI from Ceptometer

Determined using the method of Norman (1988), a typical Ceptometer run comprised:

- Total incoming
- Diffuse incoming
- Canopy
- Measurement 1
- Substrate at Measurement 1
- Diffuse at Measurement 1
- Measurement 2
- Measurement 3....
- Measurement 10
- Total incoming
- Diffuse incoming

Linear interpolation based on time (decimal) for Total and Diffuse incoming was used to calculate incoming for each measurement. Solar zenith angle was calculated based on the time and site latitude/longitude obtained from the BOREAS Auxiliary Site Guide.

### iii) FPAR from Ceptometer

FPAR calculations used the same data set and methods as ii) to determine the incoming. The canopy and substrate components were as a percentage of incoming at each sample point.

#### 9.3.1 Special Corrections/Adjustments

None given.

#### 9.3.2 Calculated Variables

LAI, FPAR.

## 9.4 Graphs and Plots

None.

## 10. Errors

### 10.1 Sources of Error

None given.

### 10.2 Quality Assessment

#### 10.2.1 Data Validation by Source

Checks were made prior to storage to make sure anomalous values were not stored. In the case of LAI-2000, measurements were acquired only before sunrise and after sunset and in the absence of significant amounts of cloud, or where the cloud was fast moving. Measurements were redone if the number of invalid data points (indicated by an instrument beep) was higher than 2 on a standard run. These data sets were discarded.

Similarly, where a single Ceptometer measurement contributing to the average was unexpectedly

high or low, for example in the case of diffuse measurements, where the shadowing device was not completely over the instrument, the average was recalculated using an additional eight samples.

#### **10.2.2 Confidence Level/Accuracy Judgment**

It is difficult to draw conclusions on the subjective quality of the data; however, it is clear that such estimates are only as good as the assumptions made in derivation. The Chen et al. (1997) paper discusses these assumptions for LAI and compares a range of instrument measurements. The cause and effects of error on the representativeness of measurements varies with instrument and tree species, and particularly with clumping at a range of scales. Nevertheless, the estimates are consistent with alternative approaches.

#### **10.2.3 Measurement Error for Parameters**

Error in LAI from LAI-2000 and Ceptometer from Chen et al. (1997) varies with tree species, but is in the range of 15-30%. This error is comparable but not necessarily the same as for allometry.

Error (n=10) in FPAR varies with the degree of clumping in a canopy but is typically less than 10% for FPAR of greater than 0.7. The error increases and may reach 30% where the canopy is highly variable. There is no consistent pattern in error variation with solar geometry.

#### **10.2.4 Additional Quality Assessments**

None given.

#### **10.2.5 Data Verification by Data Center**

BORIS staff reviewed the data during the data base loading process for clarity and consistency.

## **11. Notes**

### **11.1 Limitations of the Data**

None given.

### **11.2 Known Problems with the Data**

#### **i) LAI from LAI-2000**

The data set is exclusively of an incomplete conifer canopy. The assumptions in translating from transmission to LAI may not strictly apply. In particular, the assumption of random arrangement of needles in space is not true, which leads to underestimation of LAI. An empirical correction to convert from shoot projected area to needle projected area has been suggested to adjust for this effect (Gower and Norman, 1990). These empirical corrections, however, have not been applied to the data. Representative correction values can be found in Chen et al. (1997), along with a discussion of their use.

The irradiance measurement was constrained by access to an open area. In most cases, this was the road. Edge effects were reduced by limiting the view azimuth and standing on a raised platform; however, it is anticipated that there may still be some influence caused by the reduction in representativeness of the azimuth average.

#### **ii) LAI from Ceptometer**

The azimuth averages of incoming PAR could potentially be biased by the presence of tree trunks or gaps near the sample point. Variations in averages were noted by repeated sampling near the central grid point. Absolute values of PAR are not given because cross comparison with the TRAC instrument (Chen et al. 1997)(RSS-7) revealed a consistent discrepancy of approximately 230 counts.

#### **iii) FPAR from Ceptometer**

All values were calculated as an average of eight azimuth measurements. In the case of canopy and substrate measurements, low incoming values resulted in null returns as an average. In these cases, the percentage reflectance was derived from repeat measurements of the site.

The canopy measurement was not derived under ideal conditions because it was not possible to obtain PAR reflectance from the real canopy. Measurements of short trees at the roadside were substituted. The average values were not azimuth independent because of problems with the bias introduced from direct irradiance incident on the Ceptometer in the antisolar direction; therefore, canopy values may not be truly representative.

The average values were computed and stored by the instrument, so no record of the eight values that generated the average is available.

### **11.3 Usage Guidance**

None given.

### **11.4 Other Relevant Information**

None.

## **12. Application of the Data Set**

This data set can be used for model parameterization and to test empirical relationships hypothesized between biophysical parameters and remotely sensed data.

## **13. Future Modifications and Plans**

None.

## **14. Software**

### **14.1 Software Description**

None given.

### **14.2 Software Access**

None given.

## **15. Data Access**

The SSA jack pine LAI and FPAR data are available from the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC).

### **15.1 Contact Information**

For BOREAS data and documentation please contact:

ORNL DAAC User Services  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
P.O. Box 2008 MS-6407  
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6407  
Phone: (423) 241-3952  
Fax: (423) 574-4665  
E-mail: [ornldaac@ornl.gov](mailto:ornldaac@ornl.gov) or [ornl@eos.nasa.gov](mailto:ornl@eos.nasa.gov)

## **15.2 Data Center Identification**

Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) for Biogeochemical Dynamics  
<http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/>.

## **15.3 Procedures for Obtaining Data**

Users may obtain data directly through the ORNL DAAC online search and order system [<http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/>] and the anonymous FTP site [<ftp://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/data/>] or by contacting User Services by electronic mail, telephone, fax, letter, or personal visit using the contact information in Section 15.1.

## **15.4 Data Center Status/Plans**

The ORNL DAAC is the primary source for BOREAS field measurement, image, GIS, and hardcopy data products. The BOREAS CD-ROM and data referenced or listed in inventories on the CD-ROM are available from the ORNL DAAC.

# **16. Output Products and Availability**

## **16.1 Tape Products**

None.

## **16.2 Film Products**

None.

## **16.3 Other Products**

These data are available on the BOREAS CD-ROM series.

# **17. References**

## **17.1 Platform/Sensor/Instrument/Data Processing Documentation**

None.

## **17.2 Journal Articles and Study Reports**

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### **17.3 Archive/DBMS Usage Documentation**

None.

## 18. Glossary of Terms

None.

## 19. List of Acronyms

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| APAR   | - Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation             |
| ASCII  | - American Standard Code for Information Interchange       |
| AVIRIS | - Airborne Visible and Infrared Imaging Spectrometer       |
| BNSC   | - British National Space Centre                            |
| BOREAS | - BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study                        |
| BORIS  | - BOREAS Information System                                |
| CD-ROM | - Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory                            |
| DAAC   | - Distributed Active Archive Center                        |
| EOS    | - Earth Observing System                                   |
| EOSDIS | - EOS Data and Information System                          |
| FFC    | - Focused Field Campaign                                   |
| FPAR   | - Fraction of absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation |
| GIS    | - Geographic Information System                            |
| GMT    | - Greenwich Mean Time                                      |
| GSFC   | - Goddard Space Flight Center                              |
| HTML   | - HyperText Markup Language                                |
| IFC    | - Intensive Field Campaign                                 |
| IPAR   | - Incident PAR   |
| LAI    | - Leaf Area Index  |
| NAD83  | - North American Datum of 1983                             |
| NASA   | - National Aeronautics and Space Administration            |
| NSA    | - Northern Study Area                                      |
| OBS    | - Old Black Spruce   |
| OJP    | - Old Jack Pine  |
| ORNL   | - Oak Ridge National Laboratory                            |
| PANP   | - Prince Albert National Park                              |
| PAR    | - Photosynthetically Active Radiation                      |
| PI     | - Principal Investigator                                   |
| RSADU  | - Remote Sensing Applications Development Unit             |
| RSS    | - Remote Sensing Science                                   |
| SSA    | - Southern Study Area                                      |
| TE     | - Terrestrial Ecology                                      |
| TRAC   | - Tracing Radiation and Architecture of Canopies           |
| URL    | - Uniform Resource Locator                                 |
| UTM    | - Universal Transverse Mercator                            |
| YA     | - Young Aspen  |
| YJP    | - Young Jack Pine  |

## **20. Document Information**

### **20.1 Document Revision Dates**

Written: 02-Aug-1995

Last Updated: 30-Jul-1999

### **20.2 Document Review Dates**

BORIS Review: 10-Aug-1998

Science Review: 03-Aug-1998

### **20.3 Document ID**

### **20.4 Citation**

When using these data, please include the following acknowledgment as well as citations of relevant papers in Section 17.2:

LAI-2000 and Ceptometer data were gathered by Dr. Stephen Plummer (British National Space Centre/Remote Sensing Applications Development Unit) and Mr. Neil Lucas (University College of Swansea).

If using data from the BOREAS CD-ROM series, also reference the data as:

Plummer, S. and P. Curran, "RSS-04: Coupling Remotely Sensed Data to Ecosystem Simulation Models." In *Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study*. Eds. J. Newcomer, D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers. CD-ROM. NASA, 2000.

Also, cite the BOREAS CD-ROM set as:

Newcomer, J., D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers, eds. *Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study*. NASA. CD-ROM. NASA, 2000.

### **20.5 Document Curator**

### **20.6 Document URL**

| REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE  |   |  | Form Approved<br>OMB No. 0704-0188   |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503. |   |  |  |  |
| 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)   |   | 2. REPORT DATE<br>July 2000                                |  | 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED<br>Technical Memorandum |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE<br>Technical Report Series on the Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS)<br>BOREAS RSS-4 1994 Southern Study Area Jack Pine LAI and FPAR Data  |   |  | 5. FUNDING NUMBERS<br><br>923<br>RTOP: 923-462-33-01                             |  |
| 6. AUTHOR(S)<br>Stephen Plummer<br>Forrest G. Hall and Jaime Nickeson, Editors   |   |  |  |  |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)<br><br>Goddard Space Flight Center<br>Greenbelt, Maryland 20771  |   |  | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION<br>REPORT NUMBER<br><br>2000-03136-0                  |  |
| 9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)<br><br>National Aeronautics and Space Administration<br>Washington, DC 20546-0001   |   |  | 10. SPONSORING / MONITORING<br>AGENCY REPORT NUMBER<br>TM—2000—209891<br>Vol. 49 |  |
| 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES<br><br>S. Plummer: Institute for Terrestrial Ecology; J. Nickeson: Raytheon ITSS   |   |  |  |  |
| 12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT<br>Unclassified—Unlimited<br>Subject Category: 43<br>Report available from the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information,<br>7121 Standard Drive, Hanover, MD 21076-1320. (301) 621-0390.   |   |  | 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE   |  |
| 13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)<br><br>The RSS-4 team collected several data sets related to leaf, plant, and stand physical, optical, and chemical properties. This data set contains leaf area indices and FPAR measurements that were taken at the three conifer sites in the BOREAS SSA during August 1993 and at the jack pine tower flux and a subset of auxiliary sites during July and August 1994. The measurements were made with LAI-2000 and Ceptometer instruments. The measurements were taken for the purpose of model parameterization and to test empirical relationships that were hypothesized between biophysical parameters and remotely sensed data. The data are stored in tabular ASCII files.    |   |  |  |  |
| 14. SUBJECT TERMS<br>BOREAS, remote sensing science, FPAR measurements.  |   |  | 15. NUMBER OF PAGES<br>27  |  |
|  |   |  | 16. PRICE CODE   |  |
| 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION<br>OF REPORT<br>Unclassified   | 18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION<br>OF THIS PAGE<br>Unclassified | 19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION<br>OF ABSTRACT<br>Unclassified | 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT<br>UL   |  |



